WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859.

Congress has got through with the appropriation bills somehow, and is no more. Peace to its ashes. The Tariff, of course, has not been touched. The Tariff of 1846 was far preferable to that of 1857, which was protective by means of its discriminative free list.

Well, the war has begun. It began at the first—at the very first. Next year there will be another Presidential election. Even if we had forgotten the dates, we could not be blind to the signs of the times. Congress shows that next year a President is to be elected. The party papers show it. The stump speakers are radiant with the hope of spoils and glory. Chapman is preparing to crow, but for which side makes no manner of difference. Politicians of the Chapman stripe crow for the winning side, if they can hit upon it.

It is the misfortune of some powerful and able politicians in this country to be too impatient to wait for the wagon. They are ambitious to take a ride, and they are surrounded by others who feel themselves born also to take rides, if not immediately on the front seat, yet certainly, and without delay, on some prominent seat. A good many of these people tried to crawl or jump up behind Mr. Buchanan, but failed and got angry. They now abuse Mr. Buchanan's Administration with a virulence even greater than that displayed by the Free Soilers and Know Nothings.

Mr. Douglas is the object of their "fatal friendship," now, as he was of the caresses of George Saunders in 1852. George and the Democratic Review, galvanized for the occasion, abused every public man of the party as an old fogy, save and except Stephen A. Douglas; the particular and special object of George's "vigorous' vulgarity, being the venerable and distinguished Senator from Michigan, General Cass.

That affair, and the sanction that he claimed to have from Mr. Douglas rendered that gentleman an "impossible" at the Baltimore Convention of 1852,had not a little to do with his postponement in 1856, and if present courses are persevered in by Mr. D. and such supporters as Forney, Pryor and Heiss, and other Hotspurs and aspirants, must end in placing him completely and finally out of the line of promotion, great as his talents are, and great as his services have been. It is true that these movements, conceived in the "rule or ruin" spirit, may successfully achieve one of the alternatives, and, for the time, at least, result in the defeat of the Democratic party; but the man who has marked the strength with which that party arises from defeat to crush down opposition, will have no hesitation in pronouncing the fate of the traitors by whom it had been betrayed.

The Fallure of the last Congress.

Of course the recently defunct Congress of the United States was a failure. A deliberate, intentional failure The tactics of the whole opposition as well as of certain nominal Democrats were all brought into play in order that it might be a failure, and they succeeded. A Congress that spends months in wrangling, and fails to provide means for carrying on the Government is a failure. How has this failure arisen? The Congress when it

met was supposed to contain a majority of Democrats. Experience has proved the falsity of this supposition .-We really cannot recognize that sort of Democracy that is always sound on every question that is not up, and always unsound on every question that is. These tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania remind us of the Fejee Christians, good holy, pious and exemplary church members, with a little human weakness in favor of slaying and eating their fellow-men. So with the public land grabbers, of other States or sections; we, being old

tionists of all shades of opinion were determined, for which prevent the insertion of their lying puffs at any proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes whatsome time past to create a necessity for an extra session price as editorials. They are perfectly capable of doing of Congress; some for political capital, some in order to their own lying, through our advertising columns, if force the enactment of a protective tariff-all with a feeling of hostility towards the existing Democratic Ad- little encouragement in Wilmington, and no counten- ment, the number of acres which will probably be ac- courts of justice. ministration.

We said sometime since that this Congress talked retrenchment and acted extravagance, or attempted to act it, with homestead bills, pension bills, agricultural college bills, and other means to squander the public domain and deplete the public treasury. These bills all passed the House of Representatives by the votes of the opposition assisted by some Fejee Democrats. But one got through the Senate, and that, the College bill, was promptly returned by the President, accompanied by a message setting forth his objections, so unanswerably as to command the assent even of political opponents.

Republican, of Pennsylvania, backed by the whole Black | Hope such persons will stay disgusted. Republican and American party, including Messrs. Gilmer and Vance, of this State, and, we regret to say, by certain people, to the number of twenty, who were once classed as Democrats, but are so no more.

rates of postage.

ing postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill.

latter body, if disagreeing with the Senate's amend- that must depend upon contingencies. ment, either on constitutional or other grounds, might reject it, but its course in refusing to take up the bill at are getting on the spring stocks, and if some known to all was high-handed in the extreme, it was a blow aimed at State sovereignty, as represented by the Senate.

Well, we suppose there will be an extra session. It cannot be avoided. The Post-Office Department is already in arrears, and cannot get on. Other things, too, have been left in a bad fix, but those might be managed with in some way, but not the Post-Office Department. The telegraphic announcement that the Tariff had been increased was a mistake.

The Southern Democrats have, generally, stood up like men against every revolutionary encroachment. | tain. It is a severe blow to the rising village of Mag-They have given the Administration a cordial support | nolia, or Strickland's, as it used to be called, but will on Democratic grounds. They have not supported it | not, we trust, permanently affect its prosperity, or that exhibits, or appears to exhibit, an undue yielding to the pressure of Pennsylvania Protectionists, met no favorable response from Mr. Buchanan's strongest Southern supporters. It may be that the Democratic party is in danger of being forced into a temporary minority, but this is much preferable to yielding principle to obtain temporary success. True Democrats are responsible for none of the failures of the last Congress-they must not be charged with the sins of open enemies or disguised

The Fayetteville Carolinian of this date contains a short article from Mr. Martin, announcing the fact of his own retirement from that paper, and of the occupancy of his place by P. J. Sinclair, Esq. to whom Mr. Martin's interest in the establish ment has been made over, and by whom, in connection with Mr. Pearce, the Carolinian will, in future, be conducted under the firm of Sinclair & Pearce. The introductory of the new partnership gives promise of the future ability and usefulness of the paper. We trust be fully realized. This they have a right to expect.

Daily Journal 15th inst.

THE PILOT LAWS .- Many enquiries having been the Board of Commissioners of Navigation.

We do not wish to become involved in any of the feuds arising out of the discussion upon the management of the North Carolina Railroad by President Fisher. We certainly shall not take sides about this or that thing without knowing something of it ourselves.

It is evident that the whole thing amounts to an attack on Chas. F. Fisher, that it springs from, and is engineered by a clique at Greensboro,' that it is pushed forward for political effect, and to make party c. pital .-We speak this in view of the animus displayed, and from an inspection of the ear-marks. No one can have watched the course of things without seeing this. No one can now watch the course of certain opposition organs at the West, or what used to be West, without seeing the object of all this.

Now, Mr. Fisher may or may not have managed his Road well-he certainly has not managed it perfectly, for perfection does not belong to man; but surely, no candid man, seeking information in regard to the management of the Road, would go to a report so doctored up and expect to get it. Such or such a thing may be true as charged, but the report of the Committee can only be regarded as a charge, or series of charges, and not at all as proof. Little as our knowledge is, we know cases where matters are paraded and charged to the account of Mr. Fisher's administration which really belonged to the previous administration of Gov. More-

This whole thing appears to be particularly paraded by the especial friends of the Danville Connection, at least those of the opposite party in politics.

The Raleigh Standard thinks that Vice President Breckinridge, or Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, or Andrew Johnson, of the same State, or Davis, o Mississippi, or Hunter, of Virginia, would make a better run for the Presidency than Senator Hammond, of

Perhaps they would, and we would have no sort of not to put too fine a point upon it, too fond of homestead bills, and all manner of ad captandum affairs to please us. He is, so to speak, slightly a demagogue.-Besides, Tennessee has had her chance.

The Standard says that the working men of America ought to have a voice in the election of a President .-States who are not working people? We trust the day sentatives, the lands given to the States amounts to six themselves with difficulty. What the effect will be on give a portion of them for purposes of education. As a

Our good people of Wilmington, N. C., ought | seventy-five thousand dollars. to be much obliged to trampoosing showmen for their good opinion of this "hole," "one-horse town," etc., as paraded in their correspondence to the Boston Ledger a paper of which we never before heard, although we exchange with nearly all the respectable papers in Bos-

A person, purporting to write from this place, under date of the 18th Feb., 1853, swears at Wilmington through all the moods and tenses of bad grammar, bad manners and false statements, and his abuse is copied of the delectable sheet aforesaid.

There is a class of traveling humbugs who march with fogy in our political notions don't see how these good the most unblushing assumption into Editors' offices with people can be Democrats, any more than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be less than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry to be considered to be shows, and expect them to be inserted gratis, as edi-Now there is no doubt in the world that the opposi- torials. These people don't like our peculiar ways, this act; said script to be sold by said States, and the of things we are without remedy. Not so in regard to they choose to pay for the space. These people find

> This person says that the morning papers are issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. This is not true. The daily papers million four hundred and eighty thousand acres to be purpose of educating their own people? in Wilmington are dated in the evening, and are so provided for by scrip. issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. The person must have been drunk or lied on purpose.

Petersburg—a feat in geography. It used to be 64 otherwise, the deficiency shall be replaced and made good any such power is to be found among the specific powers miles. He found plenty of pine timber which is not by the respective States. found on the Petersburg and Weldon Road.

The strangest thing is, that the person remained nearly a week in Wilmington. He might have gone The last failure, that in regard to the appropriation straight on. Why didn't he? He appears to have bills, especially the post-office appropriation bill, was had no use for the place, and evidently the place had no brought about by the manœuvres of Mr. Grow, Black use for him. Glad to find he is thoroughly disgusted .-

From the Daily Journal of the 5th inst. Destructive Fire at Magnolla.

We regret to learn that last night, about eleven o' clock, a fire broke out at the watering station of the Among other amendments which the Senate made to Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., at Magnolia, on the post-office appropriation bill, was one increasing the the western side of the road. This soon crossed over, and the warehouse of the Company, on the opposite side that body on motion of Mr. Grow, returned it to the destroyed. The fire, continuing to spread, extended to Senate without taking it up at all, on the ground that the store and warehouse of Messrs. Merriman & Newsection thirteen of the Senate's amendments, that increas- berry, near adjoining, which was burned. Also, a house

It is about the time when the merchants in Kenansville be on the way had got that far, the amount of goods de- ever in this respect. Indeed, they must sell for what the and specific objects, intended, by employing the words stroyed in the R. Road warehouse must have been very scrip will be stroyed in the R. Road warehouse must have been very scrip will be scrip will be strong and the very scrip will be ceed to establish their colleges within the five vears to the very large anomaly all contracts which may have been entered into for the purheavy. Otherwise the loss to the Company will be comparatively inconsiderable. We understand that the loss to Messrs. Merriman & Newberry is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars, of which six thousand five to that amount it will have precisely the same effect up- applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which hundred are covered by insurance.

The loss to Mr. Monk and Dr. Faison we cannot even approximate, but it must be pretty large.

These are all the particulars we have been able to ob- bill

We regret to learn that Hon. A. V. Brown, the distinguished head of the Post Office Department, was alone exercised beneficially by the common government. the constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific at the latest accounts very dangerously ill and hardly All other powers are reserved to the States and to the powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in expected to recover. Mr. Brown is essentially a strong

man, and his death would be a national loss. The Post Office Department has already sustained severe loss in the death of Mr. Marron, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many years at the head of the financial business der changing political dynasties. He had politics of his own, no doubt, but they were not obtruded into his relations with those having business with the Department, or with his branch of it, and we believe he was generally-we might say universally-liked by all who came in

The weather all out of doors is glorious, superb, that the editors' hope of obtaining a liberal support may magnifique, foine, an institution not to be ignored, despised or neglected. Nevertheless a fire is a good thing, and we like to have a fire—early in the morning.

made in reference to the provisions of the act passed by of the Young Ireland party, a figurer in an attempt at the last Legislature for the further regulation of pilotoge which under the circumstance could not time with a liberal spirit towards actual settlers. the last Legislature for the further regulation of pilotage revolution, which, under the circumstances, could not in the Cape Fear River, we have thought it best to pub- succeed, and for which he, with others, was sent to one lish the act in full, from the certified copy in the office of of the penal colonies of Great Britain, whence he was pardoned and enabled to return home, through the clemency of the British government, is now on a sort of starring tour through some portions of the United States.

> ernment of England as the most selfish and grasping ol- large bodies into the hands of speculators. igarchy since that of Venice, and its hypocritical pretensions are the worst features in a character which, to say the least is not good. But then, if Mr. O'Brien and his compeers were sincere they showed themselves devoid of the judgment or prescience required for the simplest themselves to lead a people or control their destinies .be severe enough for them.

We can join in no efforts to exalt Mr. O'Brien. He is not the man who ever could have benefitted, or ever impulse, there is always an over-stock on hand; there always is a little too much. We have no sort of respect for patriots who virtually say to their followers: There is a great stone wall which stands between you and liberty; butt that wall down with your heads. The Smith O'Brien party in Ireland were about as well prepared -can be thrown down by the proper appliances, but tained from the government.

During the storm last night, we learn that the schr. West Dennis drifted against Hilton Bridge, and broke a small portion of it down; vessel received no has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into damage. The Bridge has been in an unsafe condition for some time past. The steamer Spray also broke was blown across; damage slight.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return, with my objections, to the House of Repreobjections to the Kentuckian, the Mississippian, or the ritories which may provide colleges for the benefit of ag- many millions of surplus revenue deposited with the relation it is both right and the duty of Congress as their Virginian. Our Tennessee friend, Andrew Johnson, is, riculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the States for safe keeping under the act of 1836.

> twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each sena- culture is taught as a science, and in all of which it an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each have grown up with the growth of the country under additional representative to which any State may be en- | the fostering care of the States and the munificence of | to give to them and to their children an assurance of the titled under the census of 1860.

Don't they have? Who are the people in the United based upon the present number of Senators and repre- Many-indeed, most of them-are poor, and sustain is far distant when there will be any separation of castes | millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at | these institutions of creating an indefinite number of | mere speculation, he would pursue this course. No perty-five cents per acre, to seven million five hundred and government, it is not difficult to determine.

purchasers under the State shall be valid."

twenty-five cents per acre, in the opinion of the gover- expended within its limits. There will undoubtedly be than one quarter of a section.

cepted by States having public lands within their own limits will not exceed five hundred and eighty thousand constitution, to make a donation of public lands to difacres, and it may be much less; leaving a balance of five ferent States of the Union to provide colleges for the

the principal of which is, that if the fund shall be lost United States for the purpose of educating the people of The same veracious person puts Weldon 80 miles from or diminished on account of unfortunate investments, or the respective States. It will not be pretended that Brown, Fitch, Rice, Doolittle, Bragg, and Hemphill.

at five millins of dollars.

A bare statement of the case will make this evident. ent moment, however, the price has been reduced to those | both. who purchase the bounty-land warrants of the old sol-This has already reduced the current sales by the govern. purpose they may deem expedient. ment, and diminished the revenue from this sources. If, It was contended very justly, that the Senate was a co-ordinate branch of the government, and free to decide for itself upon the constitutionality of its own acts, for which it could not be held to account by the House. The latter body, if disagreeing with the Senate's amend-This source of revenue will be almost entirely dried up. Under the bill the States may sell their land scrip at the belief that the framers of the constitution, after havany price it may bring. There is no limitation what- ing limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise, loan to endow these State colleges.

ever arrive when the State governments shall look to the to the public lands. years at the head of the financial business of the financial business of the Department, where his services were regarded as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and unsumed in the marron had occupied the sum of State purposes. If a question shall arise between an authorized to "dispose of" property by its owner, where appropriation of land or money to carry into effect the it has ever been held that these words authorized such

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—This gentleman, once a leader tance as we possess in the public lands. These ought enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist in

In the first year of a war with a powerful naval nation the revenue from customs must in a great degree cease. A resort to loans will then become necessary, and these can always be obtained as our fathers obtained them, on advantageous terms, by pledging the public lands as security. In this view of the subject, it would be wiser to We have no Auglomania. We look upon the gov- squander away the public lands, and transfer them in

A successful struggle on the part of the State governments with the general government for the public lands high duties, especially at critical and dangerous periods. Besides, it would operate with equal detriment to the affairs, and it was presumption in them to arrogate to being obliged to raise money by taxation from their constituents-and would lead to extravagance, if not to cor- ereignties." If they were not sincere, then no condemnation could ruption. What is obtained easily and without responsibility will be lavishly expended.

3. This bill, should it become a law, will operate greatly to the injury of the new States. The progress of the public treasury from money raised by taxation .of settlements and the increase of an industrious populacan benefit Ireland. What is wanted is clear, cool judg- tion owning an interest in the soil they cultivate are the ment, and good common sense. Of mere unreasoning causes which will build them up into great and flourish- clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? ing Commonwealths. Nothing could be more prejudiquire large tracts of the public lands and hold them for land which they had not possessed over money. If it speculative purposes. The low price to which this land | could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the scrip would probably be reduced will tempt speculators fund entrusted to his care for special objects from money to buy it in large amounts and locate it on the best lands into land, might give the land away or devote it to any HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'V belonging to the government. The eventual consequence purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the must be that the men who desire to cultivate the soil trust. The inference is irresistable that this land par-

value of which cannot be too highly appreciated.

The federal government, which makes the donation. the States and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors, we shall possess no confrom her fastening on the other side of the river, and hands. It is true that the State legislatures are requir- These grants have been chiefly, if not exclusively, made federal government has no power, and ought to have no power to compel the execution of the trust. It would sentatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An be in as helpless a condition as if even in this, the time a violation of the constitution. The United States is a act donating public lands to the several States and Ter- of great need, we were to demand any portion of the great landed proprietor, and from the very nature of this

5. This bill will injuriously interfere with existing The bill makes a donation to the several States of colleges in the different States, in many of which agritor and representative of the present Congress; and also ought to be so taught. These institutions of learning individuals to meet the advancing demands for educa-According to a report from the Interior Department | tion. They have proved great blessings to the people. the minimum government price of one dollar and twen- rival colleges, sustained by the endowment of the federal son will contend that donations of lands to all the States

Under this bill, it is provided that scientific and clas-The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is, "the sical studies shall not be excluded from them. Indeed, endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one it would be almost impossible to sustain them without college [in each State] where the leading object shall be such a provision; for no father would incur the expense the sale of public lands in Minnesota or California. without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to of sending a son to one of these institutions for the sole | This cannot possibly be embraced within the authority teach such branches of learning as are related to agri- purpose of making him a scientific farmer or mechanic. which a prudent proprietor of land would exercise over culture and the mechanic arts, as the legislature of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote object is "to promote the liberal and practical education define what portions of land may be granted, and for the liberal and practical education of the industrial of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and pro- what purposes, to improve the value and promote the classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." fessions of life." This certainly ought to be the case.-As there does not appear from the bill to be any ben- In this view of the subject, it would be far better, if the constitution. In this case I adopt the rule that eficiaries in existence to which this endowment can be such an appropriation of land must be made to instituapplied, each State is required " to provide, within five | tions of learning in the several States, to apply it directyears at least, not less than one college, or the grant to ly to the establishment of professorships of agriculture with much gusto into a little sheet published at Colum- said State shall cease." In that event the "said State and the mechanic arts in existing colleges without the bia, S. C., in which it figures as the leading editorial, shall be bound to pay the United States the amount re- intervention of the State Legislatures. It would be difand forms about one-fourth of the whole reading matter | ceived of any lands previously sold, and that the title to | ficult to foresee how these legislatures will manage this fund. Each representative in Congress, for whose dis-The grant in land itself is confined to such States as have public lands within their limits worth one dollar and granted, will probably insist that the proceeds shall be their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of hopes of the true friends of agriculture. For this state soever." The lands are granted and the scrip is to be tions to establish agricultural and mechanical professorssued "in sections or subdivisions of sections not less ships; and, should they fail to comply with the conditions on which they accepted the grant, we might en- ick, Wilson, and King.

6. But does Congress possess the power, under the

I presume the general proposition is undeniable that These grants of land and land scrip to each of the Congress does not possess the power to appropriate monthirty-three States are made upon certain conditions, ey in the treasury raised by taxes on the people of the granted to Congress, nor that it " is necessary and proper I shall now proceed to state my objections to the bill. for carrying into execution" any one of these powers.-I deem it to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional. Should Congress exercise such a power, this would be 1. This bill has been passed at a period when we can to break down the barriers which have been so carefully with great difficulty raise sufficient revenue to sustain constructed in the constitution to separate federal from the expenses of the government. Should it become a State authority. We should then not only "lay and law, the treasury will be deprived of the whole, or near- collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises" for federal ly the whole, of our income from the sale of the public purposes, but for every State purpose which Congress lands, which, for the next fiscal year, has been estimated | might deem expedient or useful. This would be an actual consolidation of the federal and State governments, so far as the great taxing and money power is concerned, The minimum price at which we dispose of our lands is and constitute a sort of partnership between the two in one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. At the pres- the treasury of the United States equally ruinous to Senate-Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Dix-

But it is contended that the public lands are placed diers to eighty-five cents per acre; of these warrants upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, there are still outstanding and unlocated, as appears by and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not suba report (12th February, 1859) from the General Land ject to the limitations of the constitution, but may be Office, the amount of eleven millions nine hundred and appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own dis-When this bill, so smended came back to the House, of the road, caught, and, with its contents, was wholly ninety thousand three hundred and ninety one acress. | cretion to States, corporations, or individuals, for any

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their poin addition, thirty-three States shall enter the market sition upon the language of the second clause of the third with their land scrip, the price must be greatly reduced section of the fourth article of the constitution, which belonging to Mr. Monk, and a small tenement of which below even eighty-five cents per acre, as much to the declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose It was contended very justly, that the Senate was a we do not know the owner; also the office and resi- prejudice of the old soldiers who have not already part- of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting,

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce

ceed to establish their colleges within the five years to the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly which they are limited. It is manifest, therefore, that indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation to the extent to which this bill prevents the sale of the confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delepublic lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre gated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, on the treasury as if we should impose a tax or create a Congress might designate. That this fund should be Surely the present is the most unpropitious moment | nor " to raise and support armies," nor " to provide and | erty now jeopardized at that point. which could have been selected for the passage of this maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the constitution; but at twelve o'clock. 2. Waiving for the present the question of constitu- be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to tional power, what effect will this bill have on the relations established between the federal and State governmeasure of their domestic policy. This would be ments? The constitution is a grant to Congress of a to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authorblindly. That portion of the President's message which of the enterprising citizens who have been heavy losers. few enumerated but most important powers relating ity, utterly, at war with the well-known jealousy of fedechiefly to war, peace, foreign and domestic commerce, ral power which prevailed at the formation of the connegotiation, and other subjects which can be best or stitution. The natural intendment would be that, as people. For the efficient and harmonious working of land or money, should be appropriate to the performance both it is necessary that their several spheres of action of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, should be kept distinct from each other. This alone can a government has been created with all its other powers prevent conflict and mutual injury. Should the time carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valua-

federal treasury for the means of supporting themselves But I cannot so read the words "dispose of" as to Stiff Joints, &c. and maintaining their systems of education and internal make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The ents than for the promotion of the more distant objects to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. instrusted to the federal government, will naturally in- venture to assert with confidence, that no case can be found cline to obtain means from the federal government for in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been appropriation of land or money to carry into effect the objects of the federal government and those of the States, their feelings will be enlisted in favor of the latter. This is human nature; and hence the necessity of keeping the two governments entirely distinct. The preponderance of this home feeling has been manifested by the passage of the present bill. The establishment of these common treasury. No nation ever had such an inheri-

words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the constitution that these lands should be grant money to the States for domestic purposes than to given away by Congress is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only " to dispose of" the territory, but of the " other property of the United States." In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) "And the same power of would deprive the latter of the means of performing its making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the terbest interests of the States. It would remove the most ritory, in this respect, with the power over moveable or

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not The mere conversion of this money into land could not al to their interests than for wealthy individuals to ac- confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of

to make a revolution as they were to butt a six foot will be compelled to purchase these very lands at rates takes of the very same character with the money paid In wall down with their craniums. Walls can be sapped much higher than the price at which they could be ob- for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If 4. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new this bill would contribute to the advancement of agri- territory from a foreign government out of the public culture and the mechanic arts-objects the dignity and treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the B purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

> It has been asserted truly that Congress, in numerous trol over our own gift after it shall have passed from our instances, have granted lands for purposes of education. ed to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust to the new States, as they successively entered the Union, in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they and consisted at the first of one section, and afterwards fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The of two sections of the public lands in each township for the use of schools, as well as of additional sections for a State University. Such grants are not, in my opinion. H. Huntington, trustee, to manage these lands as any other prudent proprietor would manage them for his own best advantage. Now, no consideration could be presented of a stronger character to induce the American people to brave the difficulties and hardships of frontier life, and to settle upon these lands and purchase them at a fair price, than

means of education. If any prudent individual had held these lands he could not have adopted a wiser course to bring them into market and enhance their value than t of the Union for the erection of colleges within the limits of each can be embraced by this principle. It can-not be pretended that an Agricultural College in New York or Virginia would aid the settlement or facilitate settlement and sale of the remainder, without violating

" sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, February 24, 1859.

> Called Executive Session. SATURDAY, March 5, 1859.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The following list of committees was announced for

the present session, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday: On Foreign Relations .- Mr. Mason, chairman : Messrs Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot. On Finance.-Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Pearce Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, and Cameron. On Commerce.—Mr. Clay, chairman; Messrs. Bigler, Toombs, Hamlin, Chandler, Powell, and Saulsbury.

On Military Affairs and the Militia-Mr. Davis, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Broder-

According to an estimate from the Interior Depart- force specific performance of these before the ordinary Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Hale, Attorney, and Nichol On Naval Affairs-Mr. Mallory, chairman; Messrs.

On the Judiciary-Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamer, and Trumbull. On Post Offices and Post Roads-Mr. Yulee, chairman Messrs. Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale, and Dixon.
On Public Lands-Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, chairman Messrs. Pugh, Johnson, of Tennessee, Chestnut, Foster, Harlan, and Bingham.
On Private Land Claims-Mr. Benjamin, chairman

Messrs. Polk, Durkee, Hemphill, and Bragg. On Indian Affairs-Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs On Pensions-Mr. Thomson, chairman; Mesers. Clay. Foster, King, Anthony, Saulsbury, and Powell. On Revolutionary Claims-Mr. Crittenden, chairman Messrs. Durkee, Chandler, Bingham, and Nicholson. On Claims-Mr. Iverson, chairman; Messrs. Mallory Ward, Simmons, and Clark. On the District of Columbia-Mr. Brown, chairman Messrs. Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy

On Patents and the Patent Offi e-Mr. Thomson, chairman; Messrs. Toombs, Simmons, Trumbull, and Bragg. On Public Buildings and Grounds-Mr. Bright, chair man; Messrs. Davis, Douglas, Kennedy, and Clark.
On Territori s-Mr. Green, chairman; Messrs. Douglas. Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade, and Grimes. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the

On Printing-Mr. Fitch, chairman; Mr. Cameron. On Engrossed Buls-Mr. Bigler, chairman; Mr. Harlan. On Enrolled Bills-Mr. Brown, chairman: Messrs. Doo On the Library-Mr. Pearce, chairman; Messrs. Bayard

On motion by Mr. Mallory, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Sharpe's rifle carbine is employed in arming the mounted troops of the United States army, and, if so, whether it has been found efficient and serviceable in the field; also, whether there are requisitions on file at the War Department for Sharpe's arms for service in the field which have not been filled, and, if so, state when March 2, 1859. and by whom made, and the reason why they have not

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After some time 41 BAGS RIO COFFEE; consideration of executive business. After some time he doors were reopened. Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution for

consideration. Resolved. That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public pose of removing the obstructions to commerce existing, or which have existed, at the mouths of the Mississippi river, with the amount of money already expended for that object. and to whom paid, also, the reports of the persons entrustapplicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday next

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism ; The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints: The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds: The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers ; The Muslang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sor

The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;

The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts; The Mustang Liniment is worth 1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM ble Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds,

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. Jan. 7, 1859.

Every family should have it; three sizes,

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests .-

Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon, Re-

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice. While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York

> P. P. P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

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They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system. they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure ex. cretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where they Plasters are, pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other, Each

Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. v. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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\$803,769 86 DIRECTORS. CHARLES BOSWELL, JOB ALLYN. HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE. CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS JAMES GOODWIN, H. HUNTINGTON, President. TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

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Applications for Insurance may be made to the under igned, the duly authorised Agent for Wilmington and vicinity Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer. H. R. SAVAGE, Agent. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y\*

> JOHN GRAY. (Late TAGGART & GRAL,

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS. Nos. 15 Fulton, and 202 Front Sts., NEW YORK, Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS.

TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS & BASKETS. Jan. 18, 1859 .- 113&21-3m.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of JOHN HATHAWAY, Senior Partner of HATHAWAY & CO., that firm was lissolved on the 6th inst. The undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the business on their own account, under the same name and style of firm as heretofore. JAMES L. HATHAWAY.

Wilmington, N. C., 14th Feb., 1859. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will

take place at HAVANA, on THURSDAY, March 24th, 1859. \$324.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 614 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE\_\$100,000! Prize of......\$100,000 | 6 Prizes\_of......\$2,000 ..... 50,000

..... 15,000 | 143 1400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$15,000; Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. February 15th, 1858.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET. THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY of all kinds. Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental an Architec

tural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Mach inerg. Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron. TERMS-Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY. Wilmington, June 24, 1858

CORN AFLOAT. 1.859 Cargo Schr. "Jas Buchanan." For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. MOLASSES. TUBA MOLASSES, in hhds.;

Always on hand. For sale JUST RECEIVED.

6 doz. large size Bed Cords; Heavy Brooms; 40 bbls. and 36 bags Flour; 140 doz. Eggs, N. C. Bacon, and Tobacco. For st cheap by March 3d, 1859. SUGAR! SUGAR!! 50 BBLS. YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR;

50 " C. 25 " CRUSHED 20 hhds. Handsome N. O. WILLARD & CURTIS March 2, 1859. CRACKERS\_CRACKERS. 20 BBLS. SUGAR CRACKERS

" Soda Biscuit; Just received and for sale b 25 boxes " T. H. McKOY & CO. SHOT AND BAR LEAD. 200 BAGS SHOT, all sizes; 500 lbs. Bar Lead. For sale by

ZENO H. GREENE PERUVIAN GUANO. 103 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just receive per Schr. Emily. For sale from wharf, in lots W. H. McRARY & CO. Feb. 28th

J. M. ROBINSON'S

HACKERS, PULLERS AND DIPPERS. Fine Rosin Strainers, No. 80 and 90. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON. NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLISHING House : Last Day of the Week ; First Day of the Week Mountain; The Journey Home; Little Dora; Life of Bishol White; Life of Bishop Griswold; Wings and Stings; Life of Bishop Chase; Life of Bishop Seabury; Life of Bishop Hobert; Life of Bishop Moore; Sunday at Oatlands; Charle Hope; Life of Henry Martin; Life of Bishop Dehon; Life of Bishop Gadsden; Life of Bishop Heber; Giant Killer; Roly Family; Life of Gen. Herbert; Young Pilgrm; Walter Binning; Claremont Tales; Story of a Needle; Flora or Self Deception; The Two Paths; True Heroism; Misage of Life; Life of Bishop Ravenscroft; Life of Bishop Wainwright: Life of Bishop Claggett; Life of Bishop Croes: Life of Bishop Henshaw; Rambles of a Rat; A Wreath from the Woods of Carolina; Help to the Reading of the Bible, by the Woods of Carolina; Help to the Reading of the Bible, by the Woods of Carolina; Help to the Reading of the Bible, by the Late Benjamin Elliott Nicholls, M. A.; Daily Morning and Evening Prayers for Family Worship; Daily Steps Towards Heaven; at